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T O P O G R A P H I C A
B R I T A N N I C A.
N° XIX.

CONTAINING
A D D I T I O N S
TO
T H E M E M O I R S
OF
S I R J O H N H A W K W O O D.

MDCCLXXXIV.

[Price Six Pence.]

LIBRARY OF THE
BOSTONIAN
No. XIX

CONTAINING
A. D. I. T. I. O. N. S.
TO
THE MEMOIRS

SIR JOHN W. K. WOOD



MDCCCLXXIV

[Faint text, possibly a date or reference]

TO MR. J. NICHOLS, PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF
ANTIQUARIES, LONDON.

SIR,

My absence from home for many weeks was the cause of my not receiving the Memoirs of Sir John Hawkwood till last night.

Not knowing with certainty the author, I beg leave, through your means, to communicate the following remarks on a publication which, in general, has very great merit.

P. 33, l. 8, *France*, r. *Lombardy*. The error is from some historian writing *Gallia*, which means *Gallia Cisalpina*, not "*Modern Gaul*."

P. 33, l. 7, *dark*. The word *castagnicci* can imply no more than "tending to chestnut," which is from dark.

P. 35, if the *fac simile* is right, the label has "God avance," or "Dieu soit en l'aide," or "à l'aide Dieu," plainly his *word of battle*, or *cri de guerre*. In the latter, *tamq* should be *tanquam*. The letters are not *autograph*; they are of the hand-writing of some notary or scribe; the authenticity depends on the *seal*.

These are little observations; what follows is of more essential moment.

There is a mistake which runs through the whole work, and it is this. Because the lord of the manor of Hawkwood was called John de Hawkwood in Edward III. it is supposed that John Hawkwood, the great general, was lord of that manor. The error is in Morant originally. The very authority which he produces confutes him. If John Hawkwood and Margery his

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wife,

wife, and *John* their son, held their first court for the manor of Gosfield in 1344, that son must have been born in 1323 at the latest; and we can hardly suppose that at that time John Hawkwood was under 22, as he died in 1393-4, his age at his death must have been 92 or 93. He married in Italy anno 1377, at the age of 76 or 77. All this is highly improbable. Add to this, the great improbability of the lord of different manors serving as an archer or common soldier of the meanest kind, and Mr. Morant's error will be obvious.

I am, Sir,

your most obedient humble servant,

Newhailes, near Edinburgh,
12th October, 1782.

DAV. DALRYMPLE..

To the two Letters already printed, we here add a third.

A. D. 1382, 5 Ric. II.

Johanni Hawkewode & subditis regis in Italia de imperatore assistendo.

Dilecto et fideli nostro Johanni Hawkwode militi qui penes dictum fratrem nostrum * retentus existit ut accepimus, prout idem Johannes ad ipsius fratris nostri commodum et honorem vos et quemlibet vestrum requisivit intendetis.

* Wencellaum Romanorum & Boemiæ regem.

Not

Not having an Opportunity of consulting the complete editions of VILLANI sooner, we shall subjoin here his Account of HAWKWOOD's Exploits in the Service of PISA, which was his first Appearance in ITALY, before recited from other Authors, p. 6.

The ENGLISH Forces again taken by the PISANS into pay.

NOW taking leave of foreign affairs, and returning to the petty skirmishes and bugbear triflings of the tiresome war between the Florentines and the Pisans, it happened that the term for which the English were engaged being near expired, the Pisans, for two reasons (one that the Florentines might not engage them, the other that they might be drawn away from the city, as long as the war might require) took them again into service in January, 1364, for six months, at the pay of one hundred and fifty thousand florins, with condition, that they might make inroads where ever they pleased, except on the territories of the Pisans and their confederates; that the Pisans should discharge all their other soldiery, and appoint *John Aguto*, an Englishman, to be their captain-general. He was a great master in the art of war, and was naturally, fox-like, wily and cunning like the rest of his nation. His surname, in the English language, was *Hawk-wood*;

Come l'Ingleſi furono da i PISANI ricondotti, p. 153.

LASCIANDO le forestiere storie, e tornando alle scaramucce e badalucchi della tediosa guerra intra i Fiorentini e Pisani, ci occorre che essendo li Ingleſi per finire loro condotta per due rispetti, l'una perche li Fiorentini non li conduceſſono, l'altra per trarliſi di caſa, per li tempi che richieſſe la guerra, i Pisani del meſe de Gennaio, 1364, li riconduſſono per ſe meſi con ſoldo di cento cinquanti migliaia di Fiorini, con patti che poteſſono fare cavalcate dove a loro piaceſſe, ſalvo alle terre loro ſottopoſte, raccomandate, e collegate tutti li altri ſoldati loro caſſaſſero, e feciono loro capitano di guerra Vanni Aguto Ingleſe, gran maefiro di guerra, di natura a loro modo volpigna e aſtuta. Il ſuo ſopranome in lingua Ingleſe era

wood, q. d. Falcon of or in the wood; for his mother being in the pains of child-birth, and finding her labour attended with difficulty, caused herself to be carried into an adjoining grove, and there brought him forth; and although he was not of race of dignified nobility, his father was a gentleman in the mercantile profession, and a citizen of long standing, as his ancestors were. Young Hawkwood being grown up of age to carry arms, and his countenance and behaviour having something very promising in the martial career, he was put under an uncle of his, a great warrior, and one, who in the war of France and England, had displayed great talents, and signalized himself on many occasions. The English, therefore, took up their winter quarters at Pisa, but very much to the damage and molestation of the citizens, and of their wives; many of whom were therefore sent away to Genoa and other places out of danger of being violated in their beds.

Expeditions undertaken by the ENGLISH in the depth of Winter.

THE English finding themselves again taken into service, like men fond of booty, and eager for action, on the 2d of February,

Kauckovole, che in Latino dice *Falcone di bosco*, overo *in bosco*, pero che essendo la madre a un suo maniere per partorire, e non possendo, si fé portare in un suo boschetto, e quivi lui di presente partori; e tutto che non fosse di schiatta de nobili, con dignità, il padre era gentilhuomo mercatante e antico borghese, e così li suoi antenati. E come Giovanni venne in età di portare arme essendo d'aspetto, e diffidenza di farsi in esse valente huomo, fu dato a un suo zio, gran maestro di guerra, il quale nella guerra di Francia e d'Inghilterra havea fatto in arme e pratiche di guerra belle e rilevante cose. E li detti Inglesi vernarono in Pisa con gran danno e disagio de cittadini i qualia loro facieno oltraggio, e intra li altri delle donne loro. Il perche molti di loro le ne mandavano a Genoue, e altrove in luoghi dove potessono honestamente dormire.

Cavalcate fatte per li Inglesi nel pieno del verno, p. 154.

POI che l'Inglesi si viddono ricondotti, come huomini vaghi di preda, e vogliosi di zuffa, a di 2 Febbraio, in numero di mille lance; i quali si facevano tre per lancia

Bruary, sat out from the frontiers, where they had just before assembled, to the number of one thousand lances, to each of which were three horsemen. They were the first who brought into Italy the custom of embodying horsemen under the names of lances; since before them the troops bore the name of rough beards and banners. Along with them were two thousand foot; and though the cold was excessive, with repeated great falls of snow, they penetrated by night through the Val de Nievole, and reached Vinci & Lampolecchio, fertile spots, and abounding with provisions and forage for man and horse. By the stubbornness of our country people, whom no edicts nor threats of government will make obedient, they found their stores unremoved, and the army coming in the dead of night, many of the inhabitants were seized in their beds.

The English fixed their quarters in the villages about Vinci, occupying above a thousand houses, and the next day pursued their incursions as far as Signa and Carmignano (within a few miles of Florence). The march of an army at a season so unusual and unfavourable, especially by night, gives us occasion to mention the manners and discipline of these English, in the present chapter, without making any digression on this subject elsewhere.

lancia di gente a cavallo (e egli furono i primi che recarono in Italia il condùcere la gente da cavallo sotto nome di lancia, che in prima si conducieno sotto nome di barbuti, e bandiere) e in numero di due mila a piè; Essendo il freddo fuori di misura e venute più nevi sopra nevi si partirono dalle frontiere dove poco dianzi serano ridotti, e passando la notte per la *Val di Nievole*, se ne vennero a Vinci e Lampolecchio, luoghi fertili e abondevoli di vittuaglia per li huomini e per li cavalli, e trovarono il paese non sgombro per la pertinacia de nostri contadini, che non vogliono per bando o per minaccie a loro signori ubidire; giugnendo nel pieno della notte molti paesani presono nella letta; e posono il campo ferme nelle villate di Vinci stendendosi in più di mille case, e il seguente di calcarono infino a Signa e Carmignano. Il tempo disusato è sconcio a cavalcare gente d'arme e massimamente di notte ne presta materia di scrivere de modi e reggimenti de' detti Inglesi nel presente capitolo senza farne altra distinzione. E in prima essi havieno in consuetudine di guerreggiare così di verno come di state, che a Romani (di cui è scritto "Fortia agere"

where. And first, it was habitual to them to go to war as well in winter as in summer; a thing quite unusual even among the Romans, of whom it is said, "*Fortia agere et pati Romanum.*" Winter to them was a time of vacation; and unless some great emergency brought them out to battle, war gave place to repose. Hannibal, a man of iron, in the midst of winter passed the highest summits of the mountains which form a chain through the middle of Italy, from Monte Veso to the Faro of Messina; which Alps, from the above events, are called Alpi Pennine, the Africans being denominated Penni. In winter he came down to the plains of Pavia, where he gave battle to Scipio, and was victorious. Afterwards directing his course towards Rome with only one elephant left in his army, and with the loss of an eye by the excessive cold, he proceeded to the lake of Perugia, where, between Mount Gete and Passignano, he gave battle to the consul Flaminius, and was again victorious, not only by stratagem, but by the precaution of anointing with oils the benumbed and weakened limbs of his soldiers, and ordering great fires to warm them before they went to action.

To return to our subject: there was no ancient record of any cold so strong and piercing; for, from the beginning of December to March, the snows had fallen without ceasing, and the ice by

"*agere et pati Romanum*"—che in volgare suona, "*Forti cose fare e patire Romana cosa è*") non fu in uso; e sempre il verno facieno feria dando alla guerra riposo se per forza non fussino tratti a battaglia. Annibale, uomo di ferro, nel mezzo del verno passa gli altissimi pioghi delle montagne che surgono per lo mezzo d'Italia, e passano da Monte Veso in fino sopra il Faro di Messina, li quali Alpi poi per la detta cagione sempre nominati furono le Alpi Pennine, perché li Africani sono nominati Penni. E scese; il verno si combatte a Pavia con Scipione, e lo vinse; poi dirizzandosi verso Roma con un solo elefante che rimasogli era, per lo freddo perdé un occhio, e procedendo sopra il lago di perugia tra Monte Geri e Passignano, si combatté con Flaminio console, e lo vinse, usando astuzia, però ch'essendo per lo gran freddo le membra de cavalieri arrudate e spoffate, avanti che venisse alla battaglia Annibale fé fare gran fuochi, e scaldare i suoi cavalieri, e ugnere con olio.

Tornando a nostra materia, per antico ricordo non era che fosse stato il freddo sì aspro e pungente, che quasi per tutto Dicembre fino al Marzo non erano cessate le
nevi,

by the cold winds become very thick, which made the roads almost impassable for horse, especially in certain declivities, which could not be avoided. These English were all lusty young men, most of them born and brought up in the long wars between the French and English; warm, eager, and practised in slaughter and rapine, for which they were always ready to draw their swords, with very little care for their personal safety; but in matters of discipline very obedient to their commanders. However, in their camps or cantonments, through a disorderly and over-daring boldness, they lay scattered about in great irregularity, and with so little caution, that a bold resolute body of men might in that state easily give them a shameful defeat. The armour of almost all were cuirasses, their breasts covered with a steel coat of mail, gauntlets, and armour for the thighs and legs, daggers and broad swords; all of them had long tilting-lances, which, after dismounting from their horses, they were very dextrous in handling. Every man had one or two pages, and some of them more, according to their ability to maintain them. On taking off their armour, it was the business of their pages to keep them clean and bright, so that when they came to action their arms shone like looking-glass, and thus gave them a more terrifying appearance.

nevi, e'l giaccio per li venti freddi fu grosso, e a passare per li cavalli quasi impossibile, e massimamente in certi pendenti di vie, che non si potieno schifare. Costoro tutti giovani e per la maggior parte nati e cresciuti nelle lunghe guerre tra Franceschi e Inglesi, caldi e vogliosi, usi alli homicidi e alle rapine erano correnti al ferro, poco havendo loro persone in calere, ma nell'ordine della guerra erano prelli e ubidenti a i loro maestri, tutto che nell'alloggiare a campo per la disordinata baldanza e ardire poco cauti si poneffero sparti e male ordinati, e in forma da lievemente ricevere da gente coraggiosa dannaggio e vergogna. Loro armadura quasi di tutti erano panzeroni, e davanti al petto un anima d'acciajo, bracciali di ferro, cosciali e gamberuoli, daghe e spade sode, tutti con lancie da posta, le quali scesi a pie volentieri usavano, e ciascuno di loro avea uno o due paggetti, e tali piu secondo ch'era possente. Come s'havieno cavato l'arme di dosso, i detti paggetti di presente intendieno a tenerte pulite, si che quando comparieno a zuffe, loro arme parieno specchi, e per tanto erano piu spaventevoli. Altri di loro erano arcieri, e loro archi erano di nasso, e lunghi, e con essi erano prelli e ubidenti e facieno buona prova. Il molo del

appearance. Others among them were archers, their bows long, and made of yew. They were very expert and dextrous in using them, and did great service in action. Their manner of fighting in the field was almost always on foot. The horses were given in charge to the pages. The body they formed was very compact and almost round; each lance was held by two men in the same manner as the spear is handled in hunting the wild boar; and thus close embodied with their lances pointed low, and with slow steps, they marched up to the enemy with terrible outcry, and very difficult was it to break or disunite them. But after all, experience has shewn they were more fit for night expeditions and plundering villages than for keeping the field; and their success was more owing to the cowardice of our own men than their valour and military virtue. They had very curious ladders in pieces, the biggest of which was of three steps, and one piece socketed into the other like so many trumpets, and with these they were able to mount the top of the highest towers.

del loro combattere in campo quasi sempre era a piede, assegnando i cavalli a paggi loro, legandosi in schiera quasi tonda, e li due prendieno una lancia a quello modo che con li spiedi s'aspetta il cinghiaro, e cosi legati e stretti colle lance basse a lenti passi si facieno contro a nimici con horribil strida, e duro era il poterli snodare: e per quello se ne vidde per la sperienza, gente piu atta a cavalcare di notte, e furare terra che a tenere campo; felici piu per la codardia della nostra gente che per loro virtu. Scale havieno artificiose che'l maggior pezzo era di tre scaglioni, e l'un pezzo predea l'altro a modo della tromba, e con esse farebbono montati in su ogni alta torre.





OTVOVA OIG



To face p 45.



GIO·AVCVTO

Character of Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD, translated from "Ritratti
 "& Elogii di Capitani Illustri," published "In Roma, alle
 spese di Pompilio Totti, Librario, MDCXXXV." 4to, p. 45.
 Reprinted there by Roffi, MDCXLVI. 4to, p. 60.

With an Outline of his Portrait, as there exhibited.

[See Memoirs of Sir JOHN HAWKWOOD, p. 33.]

JOHN HAWKWOOD acquired the reputation of a valiant captain in the wars which Edward IV. made in Burgundy against the French. His name afterwards became more celebrated under Barnaba visconti, whose pay he entered into with a large company of English archers, during the war that was carried on against the Gonzaghi in the Mantuan. From thence, having fixed himself in the highest esteem of the princes, he was sent by order of the Visconti to defend the Pisans against the Florentines, in whose territories he took and destroyed several castles, and carried his victorious arms even to the gates of Florence. The Florentines having taken alarm at his success instantly agreed on a peace with the Pisans; but Hawkwood having received orders from the same Visconti to attack the Florentines

Acquistò Giovanni Aucuto Inglese assai celebre nome di Capitano nelle guerre fatte in Borgogna da Odoardo quarto, contra i Francesi. Crebbe poi la sua fama sotto Barnaba Visconte, a gli stipendij del quale fu condotto, con una grossa compagnia d'arcieri Inglese, nella guerra fatta contra' Gonzaghi nel Montouano. Salito però nella opinione de' principi in grandissima stima, fu da visconti mandato in favor de' Pisani, contra' Fiorentine, nello stato de' quali prese, e rouinò molte castella: e fin su le porte di Fiorenza trascorse vittorioso. Atteriti dunque i Fiorentini, stabilirono per all' hora co' Pisani la pace: ma, tornato l'Aucuto contra di loro, per ordine de'

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Visconti

rentines again, defeated them under San Miniato. Soon after he fought a battle upon the confines of Arezzo and Cortona with Obizzone Tomaffo, and though he made a vigorous resistance, he was beaten and taken prisoner; however, the Florentines, at the request of pope Urban V. set him at liberty. After being released he passed into the service of the church, and went with the legate into Romagna. There he won several battles against Francesco and Sinibaldo Ordelaffi, lords of Forli, and other usurpers of the ecclesiastical dominions. He reduced to the obedience of the pope Faenza, Forli, Forlimpopoli, and Cesena, and likewise took Ravenna. In reward of his valiant deeds he was made a gonfalonier of the church, and was presented by pope Gregory XI. with four more castles in Romagna. He then quitted the service of the church, and engaged again in that of the Visconti, and with their troops, hard by Rubiera, defeated the ecclesiastical army, and the legions of the marquis Nicolo II. of Este: but having disagreed with Viscount Galeazzo, he passed with the legate into the territory of the Visconti, and won two remarkable victories over the army of Galeazzo near the river Panara, and that of Giovanni Galeazzo under the walls of Brescia.

Upon

Visconti medesimi, gli ruppe, sotto San Miniato. Venne indi a poco, un' altra volta, a battaglia ne' confini d'Arezzo, e di Cortona, con Obizzone Tomaffo: & in questa, ancorche egli valorosamente combattesse; fu nondimeno rotto, e fatto prigioniero. Ma i Fiorentini, ad istanza di papa Urbano V. lo liberarono. Dopo la sua liberatione, passato a' seruigi della chiesa, andò col legato in Romagna, oue in più battaglie vinse Francesco, e Sinibaldo Ordelaffi signori di Forlì, & altri usurpatori del dominio ecclesiastico. Sottomise anco al papa Faenza, Forlì, Forlimpopoli, e Cesena: e prese di più Ravenna. Onde, per gli egregij suoi meriti, fu fatto gonfalonier della chiesa: & hebbe in dono da papa Gregorio XI. Cotignola, con altre quattro castella nella Romagna. Alienossi dalla chiesa, indi a poco: e ridottosi presso a' Visconti, ruppe insieme con essi, legenti ecclesiastiche, come ancora quelle del marchese Nicolò Secondo d'Este, presso Rubiera. Ma, venuto in discordia con Galeazzo Visconte, passò col legato della chiesa, nello stato de' Visconti: & all' essercito di Galeazzo, vicino al fiume Panara, come anco a quello di Giovan Galeazzo, sotto Brescia, diede due rotte notabili.

Upon the conclusion of a general peace between the princes of Italy, he collected together many soldiers of the disbanded armies, and with them overrun Tuscany, till the inhabitants agreed to pay him a large sum of money to prevent his doing any farther damage in their country. He was afterwards chosen commander of the Florentine, Bolognese, and Paduan troops, against the visconti, whom he drove out of Padua, Modena, and Reggio. He again took the rock of Padua, and marched through the territories of the visconti in order to join the count d' Armignac, who united with the League; but having heard of this latter's defeat, he, with admirable art, brought back his army safe. From thence he was called to the help of the Florentines against Giacomo del Verme, who plundered their dominions with the troops of the Visconti. He opposed them so vigorously that they were glad to agree to a truce. He died soon after at Florence in an advanced age, in the year 1393, and was buried with great pomp, and to his memory an equestrian statue was erected.

Hawkwood was above the middle size, strong made, of a ruddy complexion, with chestnut eyes and hair.

notabili. Essendo finalmente conchiusa universal pace fra' prencipi d'Italia, raunò molti soldati de gli esserciti disfatti, e con loro scorse il paese della Toscana: i cui popoli gli pagarono d'accordo gran somma di danari, per non receuer da lui danni maggiori. Eletto poi capitano de' Fiorentini, Bolognesi, e Padouani, contra' Visconti; gli cacciò da quel di Padoua, di Modona, e di Reggio. Racquistò la rocca di Padoua: e passò per mezzo gli stati de' Visconti, per unirli col conte d'Armignac, il quale era giunto in aiuto della lega: ma intesa la sua rotta, ricondusse con ingegno mirabile il suo essercito a saluamento. Chiamato quindi in aiuto de Fiorentini contra Giacomo del Verme, che con le genti de' Visconti il dominio loro infestaua; gli s'oppose così gagliardamente, che lo costrinse a far tregua. Morì non molto dopo, in Fiorenza, assai vecchio l'anno 1393, e fu con molta pompa sepolto, & honorato d'una statua equestre.

Era l'Aucuto di statura più, che mezana: di membra forti: di volto rubicondo: d'occhi, e di capelli castagnicci.



